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7 TVIIM, LLC,
8 Plaintiff,
9 v.
10 MCAFEE, INC.,
11 Defendant.

Case No. 13-cv-04545-HSG

**ORDER GRANTING MOTION TO
SEAL**

Re: Dkt. No. 309

12 Pending before the Court is Defendant McAfee, Inc.’s motion to seal portions of its reply
13 in support of its motion for attorneys’ fees and costs. Dkt. No. 309. No opposition to the motion
14 to seal was filed, and the time to do so has passed.

15 **I. LEGAL STANDARD**

16 “[A] ‘compelling reasons’ standard applies to most judicial records. This standard derives
17 from the common law right ‘to inspect and copy public records and documents, including judicial
18 records and documents.’” *Pintos v. Pac. Creditors Ass’n*, 605 F.3d 665, 678 (9th Cir. 2010)
19 (quoting *Nixon v. Warner Commc’ns, Inc.*, 435 U.S. 589, 597 & n.7). “[A] ‘strong presumption in
20 favor of access’ is the starting point.” *Kamakana v. City & Cnty. of Honolulu*, 447 F.3d 1172,
21 1178 (9th Cir. 2006) (quoting *Foltz v. State Farm Mut. Auto. Ins. Co.*, 331 F.3d 1122, 1135 (9th
22 Cir. 2003)). To overcome this strong presumption, the party seeking to seal a judicial record
23 related to a dispositive motion must “articulate compelling reasons supported by specific factual
24 findings that outweigh the general history of access and the public policies favoring disclosure,
25 such as the public interest in understanding the judicial process” and “significant public events.”
26 *Id.* at 1178-79 (internal citations, quotation marks, and alterations omitted). “In general,
27 ‘compelling reasons’ sufficient to outweigh the public’s interest in disclosure and justify sealing
28 court records exist when such ‘court files might have become a vehicle for improper purposes,’

such as the use of records to gratify private spite, promote public scandal, circulate libelous statements, or release trade secrets.” *Id.* at 1179 (citing *Nixon*, 435 U.S. at 598). “The mere fact that the production of records may lead to a litigant’s embarrassment, incrimination, or exposure to further litigation will not, without more, compel the court to seal its records.” *Id.*

The court must “balance the competing interests of the public and the party who seeks to keep certain judicial records secret. After considering these interests, if the court decides to seal certain judicial records, it must base its decision on a compelling reason and articulate the factual basis for its ruling, without relying on hypothesis or conjecture.” *Id.* at 1179. Civil Local Rule 79-5 supplements the compelling reasons standard set forth in *Kamakana*: the party seeking to file a document or portions of it under seal must “establish[] that the document, or portions thereof, are privileged, protectable as a trade secret or otherwise entitled to protection under the law. . . . The request must be narrowly tailored to seek sealing only of sealable material.” Civil L.R. 79-5(b).

Records attached to nondispositive motions are not subject to the strong presumption of access. See *Kamakana*, 447 F.3d at 1179. Because the documents attached to nondispositive motions “are often unrelated, or only tangentially related, to the underlying cause of action,” parties moving to seal must meet the lower “good cause” standard of Rule 26(c) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. *Id.* at 1179–80 (internal quotation marks omitted). The “good cause” standard requires a “particularized showing” that “specific prejudice or harm will result” if the information is disclosed. *Phillips ex rel. Estates of Byrd v. Gen. Motors Corp.*, 307 F.3d 1206, 1210–11 (9th Cir. 2002) (internal quotation marks omitted); see Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(c). “Broad allegations of harm, unsubstantiated by specific examples of articulated reasoning” will not suffice. *Beckman Indus., Inc. v. Int’l Ins. Co.*, 966 F.2d 470, 476 (9th Cir. 1992).

Because Defendant’s motion for attorneys’ fees and costs is a nondispositive motion, the Court applies the “good cause” standard to the pending motion to seal.

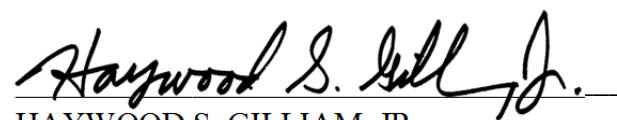
II. DISCUSSION

Defendant seeks to file under seal certain portions of its reply brief that reference information already sealed by this Court. See Dkt. No. 300. The Court agrees that the proposed

1 redactions related to Defendant's counsel's fee arrangements contain sealable material. The Court
2 further finds that the proposed redactions are "narrowly tailored" to seal only sealable material, as
3 required by Civil Local Rule 79-5. The Court therefore GRANTS Defendant's motion to seal the
4 proposed redactions on page 15 of Defendant's reply brief. Within four days of the date of this
5 Order, Defendant shall file under seal the unredacted version of its reply in support of its motion
6 for attorney's fees and costs.

7 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

8 Dated: September 17, 2015



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10 HAYWOOD S. GILLIAM, JR.
United States District Judge